



(19)

Europäisches Patentamt

European Patent Office

Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 0 761 231 B1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

(45) Date of publication and mention
of the grant of the patent:
12.01.2000 Bulletin 2000/02

(51) Int. Cl.⁷: A61K 39/39, A61K 39/015,
A61K 39/245, A61K 39/29

(21) Application number: 96203085.4

(22) Date of filing: 15.06.1993

(54) Vaccine composition containing adjuvants

Adjuvantien enthaltende Impfstoffzusammensetzung

Composition vaccinale contenant des adjuvants

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL
PT SE

• Slaoui, Moncef
SmithKline Beecham Biol. S.A.
1330 Rixensart (BE)

(30) Priority: 25.06.1992 GB 9213559
17.12.1992 GB 9226283
01.03.1993 GB 9304056

• Pala, Pietro
c/o SmithKline Beecham Biol. S.A.
1330 Rixensart (BE)

(43) Date of publication of application:
12.03.1997 Bulletin 1997/11

(74) Representative:
Dalton, Marcus Jonathan William et al
SmithKline Beecham plc
Corporate Intellectual Property,
Two New Horizons Court
Brentford, Middlesex TW8 9EP (GB)

(62) Document number(s) of the earlier application(s) in
accordance with Art. 76 EPC:
93912990.4 / 0 671 948

(56) References cited:
GB-A- 2 220 211 US-A- 5 057 540
• BIOTECHNOLOGY, vol. 20, 1992, pages 431-449,
XP002021572 ANTHONY C. ALLISON ET AL.:
"IMMUNOLOGICAL ADJUVANTS AND THEIR
MODE OF ACTION"
• J ANIMAL SCIENCE, vol. 68, 1990, pages 3742-
3746, XP002021573 A. J. ROBERTS ET AL.:
"ATIVE IMMUNIZATION OF BEEF HEIFERS
AGAINST LUTEINIZING HORMONE"

(73) Proprietor:
SMITHKLINE BEECHAM BIOLOGICALS S.A.
1330 Rixensart (BE)

(72) Inventors:
• Prieels, Jean-Paul,
SmithKline Beecham Biol. S.A.
1330 Rixensart (BE)
• Garçon, Nathalie Marie-Josephe Claude
1330 Rixensart (BE)

EP 0 761 231 B1

Note: Within nine months from the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent, any person may give notice to the European Patent Office of opposition to the European patent granted. Notice of opposition shall be filed in a written reasoned statement. It shall not be deemed to have been filed until the opposition fee has been paid. (Art. 99(1) European Patent Convention).

Description

[0001] The present invention relates to novel compositions, to methods of their production and to their use in medicine. In particular, the present invention relates to compositions containing QS21, an Hplc purified non-toxic fraction derived from the bark of Quillaja Saponaria Molina, and 3 De-O-acylated monophosphoryl lipid A (3 D-MPL).

[0002] 3 De-O-acylated monophosphoryl lipid A is known from GB2220 211 (Ribi). Chemically it is a mixture of 3-deacylated monophosphoryl lipid A with 4, 5 or 6 acylated chains and is manufactured by Ribi Immunochem Montana.

[0003] QS21 is a Hplc purified non toxic fraction of a saponin from the bark of the South American tree Quillaja saponaria molina and its method of its production is disclosed (as QA21) in US patent No. 5,057,540.

[0004] The present invention is based on the surprising discovery that formulations containing combinations of QS21 and 3 D-MPL synergistically enhance immune responses to a given antigen.

[0005] For example a vaccine formulation of the malarial antigen, RTS, S in combination with 3D-MPL and QS21 results in a powerful synergistic induction of CS protein specific cytotoxic T lymphocyte (CTL) response in the spleen.

[0006] RTS is a hybrid protein comprising substantially all the C-terminal portion of the circumsporozoite (CS) protein of *P.falciparum* linked via four amino acids of the preS₂ portion of Hepatitis B surface antigen to the surface (S) antigen of hepatitis B virus. Its full structure is disclosed in co-pending International Patent Application No. PCT/EP92/02591, published under Number WO 93/10152 claiming priority from UK patent application No.9124390.7. When expressed in yeast RTS is produced as a lipoprotein particle, and when it is co-expressed with the S antigen from HBV it produces a mixed particle known as RTS,S.

[0007] The observation that is possible to induce strong cytolytic T lymphocyte responses is significant as these responses, in certain animal models have been shown to induce protection against disease.

[0008] The present inventors have shown that the combination of the two adjuvants QS21 and 3D-MPL with the recombinant particulate antigen RTS,S results in a powerful induction of CS protein specific CTL in the spleen. QS21 also enhances induction of CTL on its own, while 3D-MPL does not. The combination can be said to act in a synergistic way, because it has an effect that is larger than the sum of the separate effects of each adjuvant. The synergy between these two adjuvants for CTL induction is a surprising observation which has important implications for the use of recombinant molecules as vaccines for induction of CTL mediated immunity.

[0009] Induction of CTL is easily seen when the target antigen is synthesised intracellularly (e.g. in infections by viruses, intracellular bacteria, or in tumours), because peptides generated by proteolytic breakdown of the antigen can enter the appropriate processing pathway, leading to presentation in association with class I molecules on the cell membrane. However, in general, pre-formed soluble antigen does not reach this processing and presentation pathway, and does not elicit class I restricted CTL. Therefore conventional non-living vaccines, while eliciting antibody and T helper responses, do not generally induce CTL mediated immunity. The combination of the two adjuvants QS21 and 3D-MPL can overcome this serious limitation of vaccines based on recombinant proteins, and induce a wider spectrum of immune responses.

[0010] CTL specific for CS protein have been shown to protect from malaria in mouse model systems (Romero et al. *Nature* 341:323 (1989)). In human trials where volunteers were immunised using irradiated sporozoites of *P. falciparum*, and shown to be protected against subsequent malaria challenge, induction of CTL specific for CS epitopes was demonstrated (Malik et al. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 88:3300 (1991)).

[0011] The ability to induce CTL specific for an antigen administered as a recombinant molecules is relevant to malaria vaccine development, since the use of irradiated sporozoites would be impractical, on the grounds of production and the nature of the immune response.

[0012] In addition to malaria vaccines, the ability to induce CTL responses would benefit vaccines against herpes simplex virus, cytomegalovirus, human Immunodeficiency virus, and generally all cases where the pathogen has an intracellular life stage.

[0013] Likewise, CTL specific for known tumour antigens could be induced by a combination of a recombinant tumour antigen and the two adjuvants. This would allow the development of anti cancer vaccines.

[0014] In certain systems, the combination of 3D-MPL and QS21 have been able to synergistically enhance interferon γ production. The present inventors have demonstrated the synergistic potential of 3D-MPL and QS21 by utilising a herpes simplex antigen known as gD₂t. gD₂t is a soluble truncated glycoprotein D from HSV-2 and is produced in CHO cells according to the methodology Berman et al. *Science* 222 524-527.

[0015] IFN- γ secretion is associated with protective responses against intracellular pathogens, including parasites, bacteria and viruses. Activation of macrophages by IFN- γ enhances intracellular killing of microbes and increases expression of Fc receptors. Direct cytotoxicity may also occur, especially in synergism with lymphotoxin (another product of TH1 cells). IFN- γ is also both an inducer and a product of NK cells, which are major innate effectors of protection. TH1 type responses, either through IFN- γ or other mechanisms, provide preferential help for IgG2a immunoglobulin isotypes.

[0016] Glycoprotein D is located on the viral envelope, and is also found in the cytoplasm of infected cells (Eisenberg

R.J. et al. J. of Virol. 1980 35 428-435). It comprises 393 amino acids including a signal peptide and has a molecular weight of approximately 60kD. Of all the HSV envelope glycoproteins this is probably the best characterized (Cohen et al. J. Virology 60 157-166). In vivo it is known to play a central role in viral attachment to cell membranes. Moreover, glycoprotein D has been shown to be able to elicit neutralizing antibodies in vivo (Eing et al. J. Med Virology 127: 59-65). However, latent HSV2 virus can still be reactivated and induce recurrence of the disease despite the presence of high neutralizing antibodies titre in the patients sera. It is therefore apparent that the ability to induce neutralizing antibody alone is insufficient to adequately control the disease.

5 [0017] In order to prevent recurrence of the disease, any vaccine will need to stimulate not only neutralizing antibody, but also cellular immunity mediated through T-cells, particularly cytotoxic T-cells.

10 [0018] In this instance the gD_{2t} is HSV2 glycoprotein D of 308 amino acids which comprises amino acids 1 though 306 of the naturally occurring glycoprotein with the addition of Asparagine and Glutamine at the C terminal end of the truncated protein. This form of the protein includes the signal peptide which is cleaved to yield a mature 283 amino acid protein. The production of such a protein in Chinese Hamster ovary cells has been described in Genentech's European patent EP-B-139 417.

15 [0019] The mature truncated glycoprotein D (rgD2t) or equivalent proteins secreted from mammalian cells, is preferably used in the vaccine formulations of the present invention.

20 [0020] The formulations of the present invention are very effective in inducing protective immunity in a genital herpes model in guinea pigs. Even with very low doses of antigen (e.g. as low as 5 µg rgD2t) the formulations protect guinea pigs against primary infection and also stimulate specific neutralising antibody responses. The inventors, utilising formulation of the present invention, have also demonstrated Effector cell mediated responses of the TH1 type in mice.

25 [0021] Accordingly, the present invention provides a composition comprising 3 Deacylated monophosphoryl lipid A and QS21. Such a composition is suitable for a broad range of monovalent or polyvalent vaccines.

30 [0022] Preferably the composition will contain an antigen or antigenic composition capable of eliciting an immune response against a human or animal pathogen, which antigen or antigenic composition is derived from HIV-1, (such as gp120 or gp160), any of Feline Immunodeficiency virus, human or animal herpes viruses, such as gD or derivatives thereof or Immediate Early protein such as ICP27 from HSV1 or HSV2, cytomegalovirus ((esp Human)(such as gB or derivatives thereof), Varicella Zoster Virus (such as gpl, II or III), or from a hepatitis virus such as hepatitis B virus for example Hepatitis B Surface antigen or a derivative thereof, hepatitis A virus, hepatitis C virus and hepatitis E virus, or from other viral pathogens, such as Respiratory Syncytial virus, human papilloma virus or Influenza virus, or derived from bacterial pathogens such as Salmonella, Neisseria, Borrelia (for example OspA or OspB or derivatives thereof), or Chlamydia, or Bordetella for example P.69, PT and FHA, or derived from parasites such as plasmodium or Toxoplasma.

35 [0023] The compositions may also contain an anti-tumour antigen and be useful for immunotherapeutically treating cancers.

40 [0024] The composition may also be useful for utilising with herpetic light particles such as described in International Patent Application No. PCT/GB92/00824 and, International Patent Application No. PCT/GB92/00179.

45 [0025] Derivatives of Hepatitis B Surface antigen are well known in the art and include, inter alia, those PreS₁, PreS₂ S antigens set forth described in European Patent applications EP-A-414 374; EP-A-0304 578, and EP 198-474.

50 [0026] In a further aspect of the present invention there is provided a composition as herein described for use in medicine.

55 [0027] The ratio of QS21 : 3D-MPL will typically be in the order of 1 : 10 to 10 : 1; preferably 1 : 5 to 5 : 1 and often substantially 1 : 1. The preferred range for optimal synergy is 2.5:1 to 1:1 3D MPL: QS21. Typically for human administration QS21 and 3D MPL will be present in a vaccine in the range 1 µg - 100 µg, preferably 10 µg - 50 µg per dose. Often the vaccine will not require any specific carrier and be formulated in an aqueous or other pharmaceutically acceptable buffer. In some cases it may be advantageous that the vaccines of the present invention will further contain alum or be presented in an oil in water emulsion, or other suitable vehicle, such as for example, liposomes, microspheres or encapsulated antigen particles.

60 [0028] Vaccine preparation is generally described in New Trends and Developments in Vaccines, edited by Voller et al., University Park Press, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A. 1978. Encapsulation within liposomes is described, for example, by Fullerton, U.S. Patent 4,235,877. Conjugation of proteins to macromolecules is disclosed, for example, by Likhite, U.S. Patent 4,372,945 and by Armor et al., U.S. Patent 4,474,757.

65 [0029] The amount of protein in each vaccine dose is selected as an amount which induces an immunoprotective response without significant, adverse side effects in typical vaccinees. Such amount will vary depending upon which specific immunogen is employed and how it is presented. Generally, it is expected that each dose will comprise 1-1000 µg of protein, preferably 2-100 µg, most preferably 4-40 µg. An optimal amount for a particular vaccine can be ascertained by standard studies involving observation of appropriate immune responses in subjects. Following an initial vaccination, subjects may receive one or several booster immunisation adequately spaced.

70 [0030] The formulations of the present invention maybe used for both prophylactic and therapeutic purposes.

Examples**1.0 Synergy between 3D MPL and QS21 for induction of Interferon γ secretion.**

5 [0031] In order to test the ability of 3D MPL and QS21 based adjuvant formulations of rgD2t, to induce effector cell mediated immune responses, groups of Balb/c mice were vaccinated, and their draining lymph node cells tested for IFN- γ secretion as described below.

1.1 rgD2t formulations

10 [0032] This experiment compared three adjuvant formulations:

15 i) rgD2t in 3D-MPL
 ii) rgD2t in QS21
 iii) rgD2t in 3D-MPL/QS21

[0033] These formulations were made up as follows. rgD2t was produced in CHO cells and corresponds to the mature 1-283 amino acids of HSV-2 gD and is produced according to the methodology of Berman (supra) and EP 0139417.

20 * rgD2t / 3D-MPL
 5 μ g of rgD2t/dose are incubated 1h, under agitation, at room temperature, then mixed with a 3D-MPL suspension (25 μ g/dose). The volume is adjusted to 70 μ l/dose using a sodium chloride solution (5M, pH 6.5 \pm 0.5) and water for injection to obtain a final concentration of 0.15M sodium chloride. pH is kept at 6.5 \pm 0.5.

25 * rgD2t/QS21
 5 μ g rgD2t/dose are incubated 1h at room temperature under agitation. The volume is adjusted using sodium chloride solution (5M, pH 6.5 \pm 0.5) and water for injection to 70 μ l. QS21 (10 μ g/dose) is then added. pH is kept at 6.5 \pm 0.5 and sodium chloride final concentration at 0.15M.

30 * rgD2t/3D-MPL / QS21.
 5 μ g rgD2t/dose are incubated 1h at room temperature under agitation. 3D-MPL (25 μ g/dose) is added as an aqueous suspension. The final volume of 70 μ l is completed by addition of an aqueous solution of QS21 (10 μ g/dose) and the pH kept at 6.5 \pm 0.5 and the sodium chloride concentration at 0.15M.

1.2 IMMUNISATION

35 [0034] Mice were injected into the hind footpads with 35 μ L/footpad of formulation. Thus each mouse received 70 μ L. Immunisation were on days 0, and 14. Animals were sacrificed on day 21.

1.3 INTERFERON γ ASSAYS

40 [0035] Popliteal lymph node cells from immunised mice were stimulated in vitro using rgD2t at 10, 1, 0.1, 0 μ g/ml. Triplicate cultures (200 μ l volumes) were set up in round bottom 96-well microtiter plates, using 2×10^5 responder cells and 2×10^5 irradiated (3000 rad) syngeneic naive spleen cells. Culture medium was RPMI 1640 with 10% foetal calf serum. Aliquots of 100 μ l of culture medium from each replicate were harvested and pooled for IFN- γ determinations. Cultures were assayed at 72 hours. For all assays, a control group using ConA (Boehringer Mannheim) at 5 μ g/mL was included. This was always positive.

45 [0036] Secretion of IFN- γ was determined using a commercial ELISA assay manufactured by Holland Biotechnology (distributed by Gibco). Assays were carried out on 100 μ l of pooled supernatant from triplicate wells.

50 [0037] Secretion of IFN- γ above the assay background of 50 pg/ μ l was observed in all three formulation groups (see Table). In addition, a synergistic effect between QS21 and 3D-MPL was observed. While each adjuvant on its own induced cells capable of secreting IFN- γ in response to rgD2t, their combination induced more than twice the sum of individual responses.

1.4 Results

Synergy between QS21 and 3D-MPL for induction of IFN- γ secretion.

5 [0038]

10 Immunization:	QS21/3D-MPL rgD2t	QS21 rgD2t	3D-MPL rgD2t
15 In vitro stimulation (μg/mL gD2t):	10.0	1351	1105
	1.0	914	116
	0.1	335	<50
	0.0	101	<50
			139

20

[0039] IFN- γ is expressed in pg/mL.

[0040] The table clearly shows that the combined vaccine induces IFN- γ -secretion in a synergistic manner.

25

2.0 Synergy Between 3D MPL and QS21 for the induction of CTLs

25

[0041] In order to test the ability of RTS,S particles in 3D MPL and QS21 based adjuvant formulations to induce CTLs, groups of B10.BR mice were immunised and their spleen cells stimulated in vitro and tested in cytotoxicity assays on L cells expressing the CS protein.

30

2.1 Formulation of RTS,S particles.

35

[0042] RTS,S particles were formulated in three different compositions:

1. RTS,S particles ((10μg) with QS21 (10μg) and 3D-MPL (25μg));
2. RTS,S particles ((10μg) with QS21 (10μg));
3. RTS,S particles ((10μg) with 3D-MPL (25μg));

40

[0043] The formulations were made up as follows:

45

RTS, S/3 D MPL

[0044] 10 μg of RTS, S particles/dose was incubated at room temperature under agitation then mixed with a 3D MPL aqueous suspension (25μg/dose). The volume is then adjusted to 70 μl/dose using water for injections and a sodium chloride solution (5N, pH 6.5 ± 0.5) to reach a final concentration of 0.15M sodium chloride (pH is kept at 6.5 ± 0.5).

50

RTS,S /QS21

55

[0045] 10μg of RTS, S particles/dose incubated 1h. at room temperature under agitation. The volume is adjusted using water for injection and a sodium chloride solution (5N, pH 6.5 ± 0.5) and completed to a final volume of 70μl/dose with an aqueous solution of QS21 (10μg/dose). pH is kept at 6.5 ± 0.5 and sodium chloride final concentration at 0.15M.

RTS,S / 3 D MPL / QS21

55

[0046] 10 μg of RTS,S particles / dose are incubated 1h. at room teperature under agitation then mixed with a 3D MPL (aqueous suspension (25μg/dose) - The volume is then adjusted with water for injection and a sodium chloride solution (5D pH 6.5 ± 0.5). The final volume is completed by addition of an aqueous solution of QS21 (10μg/dose). pH is kept at 6.5 ± 0.5, and sodium chloride final concentration at 0.15 M.

2.2 Immunisation of mice with RTS,S particles

[0047] Four to six week old female mice of the strain B10.BR (H-2^k) were purchased from IFFA CREDO (France). Groups of 3 animals were immunised by intra foot-pad injection of 35 µL of antigen formulation into each hind limb. The animals were boosted with a second equal dose of antigen injected two weeks later.

2.3. In vitro stimulation on anti CS CTL

[0048] Two weeks after the boost, spleen cells were harvested and stimulated in vitro using syngeneic fibroblasts 10 transfected with the *P. falciparum* circumsporozoite protein gene (7G8 clone). These CS-transfected cells have been described in the paper by Kumar, S. et al. (1988), *Nature* 334:258-260.

[0049] The cultures were established in RPMI 1640 medium supplemented with 10% of heat inactivated foetal calf serum and usual additives, in conditions well known to those of skill in the art.

[0050] Responder cells were cultured at a concentration of 10⁶ cells/mL in the presence of 10⁵ CS-transfectants per 15 mL. To prevent proliferation of CS-transfected cells, these were irradiated using a dose of 2 x 10⁴ rad. The cultures were fed by replacing 1/2 of culture medium on day 3 and 6, and tested for cytolytic activity on day 7.

2.4. Cytotoxicity assay for anti-CS CTL

[0051] Responder cell cultures were harvested, washed, and mixed at ratios varying from 100:1 to 0.3:1 with a constant number of 2000 target cells, in volumes of 200 µL of medium in V-bottom 96-well plates. Target cells were syngeneic fibroblast cells that had been labelled with ⁵¹Cr.

[0052] Two different types of target cells were used:

25 1. L cells
2. CS transfected L cells

These are described in: Kumar, S. et al. (1988), *Nature* 334:258-260.

[0053] The assay was incubated for 6 hours at 37°C, then the amount of radioactivity released into the supernatant 30 by lysis of target cells was determined. Cytolytic activity is expressed as % specific lysis:

Results:

[0054]

35

		% Specific lysis by formulation:		
40	Target cells:	Effector: target ratio	1. RTS,S/ QS21/ 3D-MPL	2. RTS,S/ QS21/
45	CS transfected L cells	100	58	17
		30	53	10
		10	47	5
		3	27	1
		1	11	0
		0.3	2	-2

55

(continued)

5	Target cells:	Effector: target ratio	% Specific lysis by formulation:		
			1. RTS,S/ QS21/ 3D-MPL	2. RTS,S/ QS21/	3. RTS,S/ 3D-MPL
10	L cell	100	3	-2	5
		30	-2	1	4
		10	0	-1	2
		3	0	3	4
		1	-1	4	2
		0.3	3	1	2

15 [0055] Immunisation of B10.BR mice with RTS,S adjuvanted with QS21 and 3D-MPL (formulation #1) induced in the spleen high levels of CTL specific for the circumsporozoite component of RTS,S. Immunisation with RTS,S particles adjuvanted with QS21 (formulation #2) also induced CTL in the spleen, but only at about 1/30th of the levels given by formulation #1. RTS,S with 3D-MPL (formulation #3) did not induce CTL.

20 [0056] Since the target cells used in this assay do not express MHC class II molecules, the effector cells can be assumed to be CD8⁺, class I restricted CTL.

3. Other formulation

25 Hepatitis B Surface Antigen, Alum 3D-MPL and QS21.

[0057] The preparation of Hepatitis B Surface antigen (HBsAg) is well documented. See for example Harford *et al* Develop. Biol. Standard 54 p125 (1983), Gregg *et al* Biotechnology 5 p479 (1987) EP-A-O 226 846 and EP-A-299 108 and references therein.

30 [0058] 3D-MPL was obtained from Ribi Immunochem, QS21 was obtained from Cambridge Biotech, and Aluminium hydroxide was obtained from Superfos (Alhydrogel).

[0059] A number of different formulations were made up for studies of cell mediated immunity in mice and for studies in Rhesus monkeys.

35 3.1 Formulation 1 was made up in phosphate buffer (pH 6.8) to comprise the following per 60 µl dose.

[0060]

20 µg	HBsAg
40 30 µg	A1(OH) ₃
30 µg	3D - MPL
10 µg	QS 21
10 mM	PO ₄ ³⁻
0.15 M	NaCl

45 [0061] The formulation was made up in the following manner. 20 µg HBsAg/dose was incubated with A1(OH)₃ for one hour at room temperature with gentle shaking. 3D-MPL was added as an aqueous suspension, and the formulation completed by the addition of QS21, phosphate buffer and sodium chloride and incubated for one hour at room temperature. The final formulation had a pH of between 6.5 and 7.0 and used for foot pad studies in mice.

50 3.2 Formulation 2 was made up in a phosphate buffer (pH6.8) to comprise the following per 200 µl dose.

[0062]

55 1 µg	HBsAg
100 µg	A1 (OH) ₃
50 µg	3D-MPL
20 µg	QS 21

10 mM PO₄³⁻
0.15 M NaCl

5 [0063] The formulation was made up in the following manner. HBsAg and A1(OH)₃ were incubated together for one hour at room temperature with gentle shaking. The formulation was completed by the addition of A1(OH)₃, 3D-MPL as an aqueous suspension and QS21, with phosphate buffer and sodium chloride solution and incubated again for thirty minutes. The pH of the formulation was kept between 6.5 and 7.0 and used for Humoral immunity studies in mice.

10 3.3 Formulation 3 was made up in a similar manner, in a phosphate buffer (pH6.5 - 7.0) to contain the following per 1 ml dose :

[0064]

15 10 µg HBsAg
500 µg A1 (OH)₃
50 µg 3D-MPL
10 µg QS 21

20 [0065] The formulation was used for monkey studies.

4. Conclusions

25 [0066] The combination of the two adjuvants QS21 and 3D-MPL with the recombinant particulate antigen RTS,S resulted in a powerful induction of CS protein specific CTL in the spleen. QS21 enhances induction of CTL on its own, while 3D-MPL does not. The combination can be said to act in a synergistic way, because it has an effect that is larger than the sum of the separate effects of each adjuvant. The synergy between these two adjuvants for CTL induction is a surprising observation which supports our observation of synergy between QS21 and 3D-MPL for induction of T cells capable of secreting IFN- γ in response to stimulation with the soluble recombinant protein gD2t. This finding has important implications for the use of recombinant molecules as vaccines for induction of CTL mediated immunity, since the 30 combination of the two adjuvants QS21 and 3D-MPL can overcome this serious limitation of vaccines based on recombinant proteins, and induce a wider spectrum of immune responses than hitherto.

[0067] The mouse cell mediated immunogenicity data show that QS21 based formulations of rgD2t induce a significant synergistic TH1 type T cell response (IFN- γ secretion).

35 [0068] Such TH1 type T cells have been shown to be involved in induction of delayed type hypersensitivity responses in mice. Our own data in prophylaxis of HSV disease show that concomitant induction of neutralizing antibody titers and antigen specific DTH responses affords the best protection against herpes simplex disease.

[0069] Put together, these data suggested to us that QS21 formulations of rgD2t may be effective in inducing a protective response against HSV disease. The data presented show an unexpected synergistic effect between 3D Mono-phosphoryl lipid A and QS21, in inducing IFN- γ secreting antigen specific T cells. Such a synergy may translate in 40 improved ability to induce a protective response against HSV disease, and indeed these formulations are effective in protecting against disease in guinea pigs.

Claims

45 1. A composition comprising QS21 and 3-de-O-acylated monophosphoryl lipid A (3D-MPL).

2. A composition as claimed in claim 1, for use in medicine.

3. Use of a composition comprising QS21 and 3-de-O-acylated monophosphoryl lipid A (3D-MPL), in the manufacture 50 of a medicament for the induction of a Th1-type immune response in a mammal.

4. Use of a composition comprising QS21 and 3-de-O-acylated monophosphoryl lipid A (3D-MPL), in the manufacture of a medicament for the induction of a cytotoxic T lymphocyte immune response in a mammal.

55 5. Use of a composition comprising QS21 and 3-de-O-acylated monophosphoryl lipid A (3D-MPL), in the manufacture of a medicament for the induction of an IFN- γ response in a mammal.

6. Use of a composition as claimed in any one of claims 1 or 2, in the manufacture of a medicament for the proph-

lactic or therapeutic treatment of viral, bacterial, parasitic infection, or cancer.

7. A vaccine composition comprising a composition as claimed in claim 1, and the Human Immunodeficiency Virus antigen gp120.
- 5 8. A vaccine composition comprising a composition as claimed in claim 1, and the Herpes Simplex Virus antigen gD₂t.
9. A vaccine composition comprising a composition as claimed in claim 1, and the Plasmodium antigen RTS,S.
- 10 10. A vaccine composition comprising a composition as claimed in claim 1, and the Hepatitis B antigen HBsAg.
11. A process for making a vaccine composition, comprising admixing QS21, 3D-MPL with an antigen or antigenic composition.

15 **Patentansprüche**

1. Zusammensetzung, umfassend QS21 und 3-Des-O-acyliertes Monophosphoryllipid A (3D-MPL).
2. Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1 zur Verwendung in der Medizin.
- 20 3. Verwendung einer Zusammensetzung, die QS21 und 3-Des-O-acyliertes Monophosphoryllipid A (3D-MPL) umfaßt, für die Herstellung eines Medikaments zur Induktion einer Immunantwort vom Th1-Typ in einem Säuger.
4. Verwendung einer Zusammensetzung, die QS21 und 3-Des-O-acyliertes Monophosphoryllipid A (3D-MPL) umfaßt, für die Herstellung eines Medikaments für die Induktion einer Immunantwort eines cytotoxischen T-Lymphocyt in einem Säuger.
- 25 5. Verwendung einer Zusammensetzung, die QS21 und 3-Des-O-acyliertes Monophosphoryllipid A (3D-MPL) umfaßt, für die Herstellung eines Medikaments zur Induktion einer IFN- γ -Antwort in einem Säuger.
- 30 6. Verwendung einer Zusammensetzung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 oder 2 für die Herstellung eines Medikaments für die prophylaktische oder therapeutische Behandlung von viralen, bakteriellen oder parasitären Infektionen oder von Krebs.
- 35 7. Impfstoffzusammensetzung, umfassend eine Zusammensetzung gemäß Anspruch 1 und das menschliche Immunschwächevirus-Antigen gp120.
8. Impfstoffzusammensetzung, umfassend eine Zusammensetzung gemäß Anspruch 1 und das Herpes Simplex Virus-Antigen gD₂t.
- 40 9. Impfstoffzusammensetzung, umfassend eine Zusammensetzung gemäß Anspruch 1 und das Plasmodium-Antigen RTS,S.
10. Impfstoffzusammensetzung, umfassend eine Zusammensetzung gemäß Anspruch 1 und das Hepatitis B-Antigen HBsAg.
- 45 11. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Impfstoffzusammensetzung, umfassend das Mischen von QS21 und 3D-MPL mit einem Antigen oder einer antigenen Zusammensetzung.

50 **Revendications**

1. Composition vaccinale comprenant du QS21 et du monophosphoryl lipide A 3-dé-O-acylé (3D-MPL).
2. Composition suivant la revendication 1, utile en médecine.
- 55 3. Utilisation d'une composition compréhendant du QS21 et du monophosphoryl lipide A 3-dé-O-acylé (3D-MPL) dans la fabrication d'un médicament pour l'induction d'une réponse immunitaire de type Th1 chez un mammifère.

4. Utilisation d'une composition comprenant du QS21 et du monophosphoryl lipide A 3-dé-O-acylé (3D-MPL) dans la fabrication d'un médicament pour l'induction d'une réponse immune de lymphocyte T cytotoxique chez un mammifère.
5. Utilisation d'une composition comprenant du QS21 et du monophosphoryl lipide A 3-dé-O-acylé (3D-MPL) dans la fabrication d'un médicament pour l'induction d'une réponse IFN-γ chez un mammifère.
- 10 6. Utilisation d'une composition suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 1 ou 2, dans la fabrication d'un médicament pour le traitement prophylactique ou thérapeutique d'une infection virale, bactérienne, parasitaire, ou de cancer.
7. Composition vaccinale comprenant une composition suivant la revendication 1, et l'antigène gp120 du virus d'immunodéficience humaine (VIH).
- 15 8. Composition vaccinale comprenant une composition suivant la revendication 1, et l'antigène gD₂t du virus Herpes Simplex.
9. Composition vaccinale comprenant une composition suivant la revendication 1, et l'antigène RTS,S de Plasmodium.
- 20 10. Composition vaccinale comprenant une composition suivant la revendication 1, et l'antigène HbsAg de l'hépatite B.
11. Procédé pour la fabrication d'une composition vaccinale, comprenant le mélange de QS21, de 3D-MPL avec un antigène ou une composition antigénique.

25

30

35

40

45

50

55